

## Match and Olympiad continue

Even competing without two best players of the planet — Anatoly Karpov and Gari Kasparov, who continue their marathon contention for the "crown" in Moscow, the USSR men's team is doing creditably at the world chess Olympiad in the Greek town of Salonic.

In the first three rounds they lost not half a point, something that no other of the 87 teams has done.

The USSR squad features Alexander Beliavsky, Lev Polugayevsky, Rafael Vaganian, Vladimir Tukmakov, Artur Yusupov and Andrei Sokolov (the last two are substitute players).

In the first round the first line-up beat Malaysia 4-0, and the same fate befell Columbia at the hands of Vaganian, Tukmakov, Yusupov and Sokolov.

While the opponents were fairly middling in the first two rounds, in the third the USSR faced a formidable Hungarian squad — and still beat them 4-0. Beliavsky outplayed renowned Lajos Portisch, Polugayevsky did the same to Zoltan Ribli, Vaganian beat Andras

Adorjan, and Yusupov prevailed over Gyula Sax.

With 12 points the USSR leads the standings after three rounds (altogether 14 will be played), a point ahead of Britain. Holland and Iceland are level at 9.5 (one game adjourned), Romania and West Germany have 0.5 points each, Yugoslavia has nine, and France — 7.

The USSR women's team is doing well, too. At the start the first line-up of Maya Chiburdanidze, Irina Levitina and Nona Caprindashvili beat Italy 3-0 and Canada 2-1. The only point in the second match was scored by substitute, Lydia Semyonova, while Chiburdanidze and Levitina drew their games. Next the USSR beat Spain 2.5-0.5.

The standings are led by China closely followed by the USSR. In the Moscow Karpov-Kasparov match another two games were drawn this past week, adding the total draws number to 22, of them 17 in succession. Karpov still leads 4-0.

Viktor BABKIN,  
chess observer

## Zenit for the first time

The 47th national football championship is over (leaving the only game left to play between Moscow Spartak and the Krasnoyarsk-Don Army Club, which will have an impact on the award distribution). For the first time the gold awards will go to Leningrad Zenit, which is the 11th national list. Spartak came second and last-year winners Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr third.

Specialists stress that national football has undergone certain changes for the better, with better scoring results. As a consequence all four Soviet clubs continue in the European cups.

Our win is an all-team achievement, said Zenit head coach Pavel Sadayin. There was reliable performance from goalie Mikhail Biryukov as well as defenders Vladimir Dolgoplov, Anatoly Davydov, and Alexei Stepanov. For midfielder Valery

### Junior world championship in USSR

The 1985 world football junior championship will be held in the USSR, as ruled by FIFA.

Taking part will be 16 top national teams determined on the results of the junior championships of continental federations affiliated in FIFA. The hosts USSR qualify automatically.

## For passes to world championship

17 European nations are vying for six passes to the finals of the men's world basketball championship to be held in Spain in 1986. They will compete in four elimination groups on a paired-off basis. One game will be played at home and the other away.

In the first meets world ex-champions Yugoslavia beat Belgium in Brussels 89-72, while in Amsterdam Holland defeated Hungary 67-54.

Only the defending titlist the USSR and Spain (hosts) have been spared the elimination games. Altogether 24 teams will fight it out in the finals.



CAC leads in the national women's basketball championship.

In a recent game (photo) Riga TTT drubbed Sverdlovsk Uralmash 83-57.

Photo by Sergei Proskauv

## An unsuccessful start

We have already written of the unsuccessful start of the Soviet team in the 21st European rugby championship. In the Italian town of L'Aquila they lost to the hosts 12-13.

In the first half the advantage of the Soviet team was immense. They made better passes on the flanks and were faster with the ball. In the second half Italy's top scorer Bertarelli, who scored all the points for his team, simplified his team's play. Instead of playing ball with his hand, he began to transfer play to the Soviet side of the pitch with knife-flick leg passes, and in

## USSR-Canada: sports links grow

A memorandum on mutual understanding and principles of cooperation in sports between the USSR and Canada was recently signed in Ottawa.

It is the third renewal of the 1971 bilateral agreement in sports and it envisages participation by teams and individual athletes in bilateral and multilateral meets in the USSR and Canada, as well as exchange of skilled coaches, etc. It will be effective till 1988.

The memorandum was signed

by the USSR Ambassador to Canada, Alexei Rodionov, and Canada's state minister for physical culture and amateur sports, O. Jellinek.

In his address the minister said that Canada was happy to develop sports links with the Soviet Union whose athletes are among the best in the world. It saw the memorandum as an important step towards strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

## EIGHT ASPIRANTS TO FIVE PLACES

The closer the interim finish in the national ice-hockey top division championship caused by the Soviet team's participation in the annual "Izvestia" tournament in December and clubs' attendance of various New Year international tournaments, the keener competition in the championship. December 1 will see the closing round of the first part of the championship, which determines

the top eight aspirants to the awards.

After 19 rounds only three teams have won up to five points. The top eight—Moscow Dynamo, the Central Army Club and Khimik — while altogether eight clubs are setting their sights on the first five spots, so the competition is still heated. Whoever could predict, for instance, that leaders Moscow Dynamo would have difficulty drawing 3-3 with Moscow Spartak, which is in dire straits in tenth place.

Apart from the contention for the top eight, players are vying for sports on the national level. According to specialists, 11-12 feature new attack types and defence pairs. After Vladimir Litvyn left competitive sport, odds are that Moscow Dynamo goalie Vladimir Myskin will step into his boots, while his probable helpers are going below par.

The Dynamo trio of Sergei A. Semyonov and Yashin is excellent and outplaying the rest of the past few years. Makarov, Litvinov and Krivov.

So national team coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Voronov have much food for thought in forming their team.

Boris MIKHAILOV



Rugby is gaining ground in the USSR, as our national team is providing serious opposition to top world teams. But a really good team should have good reserves, and so our children's teams compete in various tournaments. These photos by Andrei Knyazev show children who attended a tournament which drew teams from nine cities.



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## Soviet-Austrian talks

Talks have been held in the Kremlin between Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov and Federal Chancellor of Austria Fred Sinowatz.

The sides stated that relations between the USSR and Austria were stable and dynamic. The existing agreements, primarily the long-term programme for expanding and strengthening economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation till 1990, are being successfully

implemented.

The sides agreed to study the question of renewing and extending the programme up to 1995, as well as renewing the May 30, 1975 Agreement on Trade and Payments between the USSR and Austria.

Nikolai Tikhonov stated during the talks that the Soviet Union had been and would be doing its best to resolve the key issue of today — the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. He elaborated on the essence of

the Soviet proposals aimed at achieving this goal. The importance of the Soviet initiative that resulted in the USSR and the USA agreeing to enter into new talks on nuclear and space weapons, was also underlined.

During his visit Fred Sinowatz attended the commissioning of the steel works built by Soviet organizations in conjunction with the Austrian government-owned industrial concern Voest Alpine and with the participation of the Italian Danieli firm.

## 'FRIENDSHIP TESTED BY TIME'

New Delhi. A conference of Indian-Soviet friendship, devoted to the approaching 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, has been held in Ranchi, Bihar, under the motto "Friendship Tested by Time". The USSR's historic victory not only saved mankind from fascist plague, but also changed the correlation of forces in the world arena, created conditions for disintegration of the colonial system, participants in the conference stressed in their speeches.

Soviet-Indian friendship is particularly important now when the tensions in the world sharply heightened through the fault of imperialist forces, stressed Gopal Prasad, Professor of the Mahatma University. At a time when the USA and its partners unleashed the nuclear arms race, leading to spread it to outer space, and are obsessed by the idea of establishing imperialist's dominion on the planet, the Soviet Union and India consistently advocate détente and actively oppose confrontation policy, the speaker said.

The March of West Europeans for Peace has ended in Washington. Taking part were anti-war activists from the FRG, Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and several other West European countries, as well as American peace supporters who later joined them.



● The picture shows European peace fighters in Washington.

## International lawyers condemn Pentagon

Brussels. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers which has its Headquarters in Brussels has condemned the Pentagon for testing highly toxic agents as a result of which more than seven thousand people died, two Indian tribes were

## THE PLAN IS LAW

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development for 1985, the fulfilment of the plan for 1984, the State Budget for 1985 and the execution of the budget for 1983—such are the items on the agenda of the 2nd session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 11th convocation.

The compilation of state plans and budgets which is a long and complex process involves millions of people at different stages. However, only the 1,500 deputies to the supreme organ of power in our country have the authority to impart the force of law, by which the entire country will live and work for a whole year.

The 1985 plan and budget contains similar features to their predecessors and some that are substantially different.

As before they provide for an increase in production and wellbeing, for the improvement of economic proportions and full employment of all the able-bodied population, for development without crises or inflation and for the expansion of all social programmes.



A group of the deputies who are participating in the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet at the Grand Kremlin Palace.

What is new? The plan envisages higher growth rates in production and wellbeing than before and a more resolute switch-over to intensive development factors — it has been decided to obtain 95 per cent of the increment in industrial output through raising labour productivity, to step up the technical re-equipment of production, to make the norms for the consumption of raw and other materials stricter, etc.

Each rouble saved will be used to fulfil the social programmes in addition to the means allocated for this purpose in the budget.

## Red-letter dates in Mongolia's life

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR congratulated the leaders and the working people of Mongolia on the 60th anniversary of the 3rd Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The telegram of greetings notes that the achievements of present-day Mongolia and its striving towards new advances are one of the key factors of the further consolidation in the world of the political and economic positions of the socialist community. The persistent efforts of the MPRP and the Mongolian people's state aimed at further cementing unity, perfecting the bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the fraternal countries, and raising socialist economic integration to a new level, warrant deep respect.

A meeting was held in Ulan-Bator on the occasion of the two significant dates. It was attended by a Soviet Party and government delegation, headed by Viktor Grishin, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The participants in a Japanese public symposium in Tokyo have spoken in favour of a more mutually beneficial cooperation between Japan and the USSR, as well as greater understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries. The meeting, timed to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, was held under the motto, "For peace and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Japan, for world peace in a nuclear age".

● Concern and regret has been expressed by official Paris following the decision taken by Britain to review its withdrawal from UNESCO at the end of 1985. An official spokesman for the External Relations Ministry has said that France still hopes that Britain will revise its decision.

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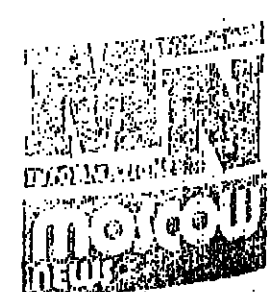
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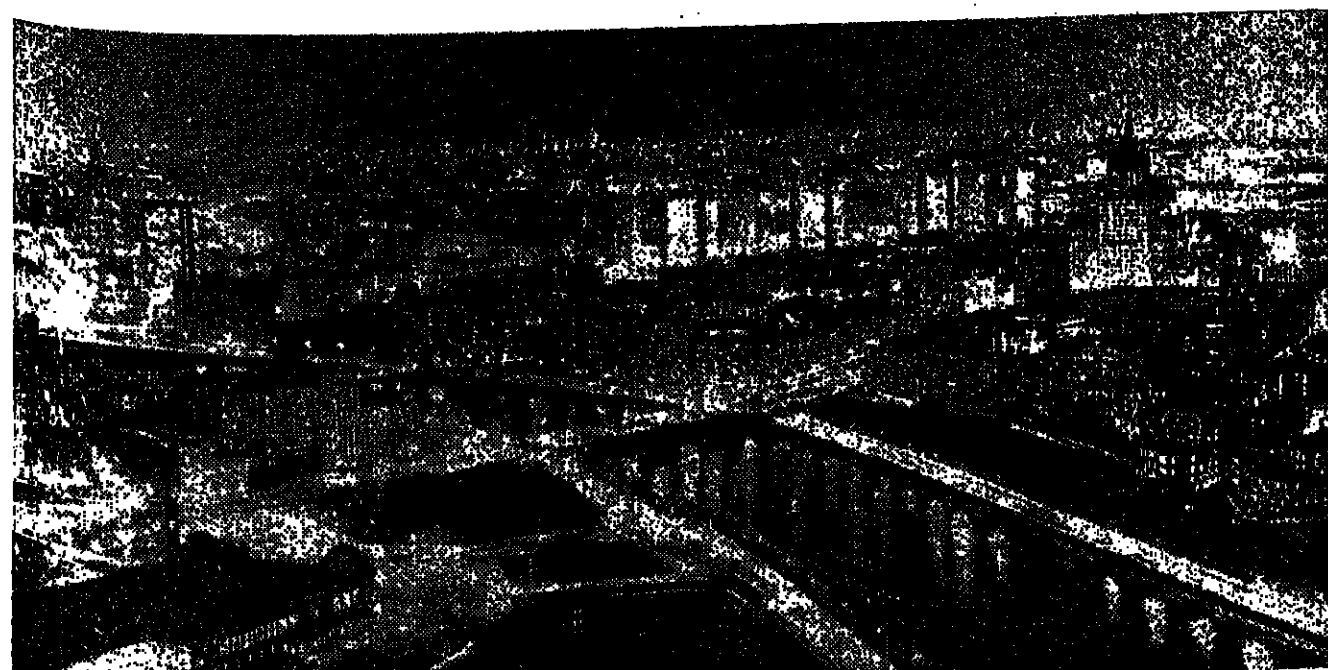
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The Moskva River and housing blocks near the Kiyev railway station look marvellous in the evening light.



## Armed clashes in Somalia

Paris. The US State Department has confirmed there have been clashes between government troops and the opposition in north-western Somalia, near the port of Berbera which is home to an American naval and air base. According to the France-Press news agency, the Department spokesman who refused to identify himself, estimated the strength of the anti-government units operating there at roughly 1,000 men.

The opposition onslaught cut all the lines of communication between the country's northern and southern regions. The government forces, an opposition

communique stresses, were forced to withdraw into large towns having totally lost control over rural areas. The authorities in Mogadishu are planning active use of planes to repel the advancing opposition units.

Failing to check the rise of opposition sentiment, government troops are conducting a campaign of murders and mass arrests of civilians. According to the France-Press, over the past month about a hundred Somalis were gunned down at Har-gesa and Arapalo without trial on charges of links with the opposition.

## Dialogue in Toronto

Toronto. Peace champions' three-day international meeting, "World Dialogue on the Prevention of Nuclear War, for Disarmament and Peace", which recently took place in Toronto on the initiative of the Canadian Peace Congress, was attended by more than 300 delegates representing various anti-war movements and public organizations of a number of countries as well as by members of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council, and by UN representatives.

The participants in the meeting adopted the "Address to the People of the World and to All People of Good Will", calling to stop the arms race and to freeze nuclear arsenals as a first step towards a total ban on nuclear weapons and towards nuclear disarmament.

They greeted the Soviet Union's statement on readiness to agree immediately to a freeze on nuclear arms. The participants in the meeting urged the Reagan administration to follow the USSR's example.

## MILLIONS OF BRITONS PROTEST

Sheffield. The leading anti-war organization in Britain, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), has held its annual conference at which two thousand delegates representing local CND branches, with the total membership of more than 300 thousand people have discussed the vital issues involved in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war.

In the resolutions adopted by the conference, the Campaign reflects the protest of millions of

Britons against the increasingly dangerous nuclear arms race and their desire for the preservation and consolidation of peace on Earth. The aim of the CND, one of the documents says, is to work for Britain to renounce all its nuclear weapons and bases. This step must become part of the efforts to eliminate the mass destruction weapons throughout the world, measures aimed at universal and complete disarmament.

## PLOT UNCOVERED IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires. Police in Argentina have uncovered a plot to assassinate the country's President Raul Alfonsín. Deputy Interior Minister Raul Galván has said that the attempt on the President's life was to be made during his trip to the city of Córdoba last Tuesday. Two of the conspirators have been detained, and an investigation started.

A bomb exploded at a stadium in Buenos Aires where the President was to address a rally. Another explosive device was defused by the police.



Strange people, they can't get my fun...

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

## 'Appeal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation and peace'

Bonn. An "Appeal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation and peace" which falls in May 1985, has been published in West Germany. This eloquent document stresses that the date of capitulation of the fascist state and the end of the Second World War is a day of liberation and peace for the people of the world. But for all real democrats and anti-fascists, resistance fighters, and people of diverse political views, May 8 has an historical significance — it is the day of liberation from fascism and war.

The lessons of the past teach us: — war should never again

begin on German soil, the document states. Only the policy of détente, peaceful coexistence and compliance with the spirit and letter of the concluded treaties may guarantee good-neighbourly relations and a happy future. The new nuclear first-strike weapons, the document stresses, are turning the Federal Republic and the whole of Europe into a target for nuclear annihilation.

— never again should fascism and militarism raise their head. Thus we should consistently fight for the preservation of democratic rights in order to end anti-communism and neo-fascism.

## PENTAGON'S FIGURES

Washington. According to a Pentagon spokesman, the number of American servicemen as of October 31 this year, amounted to 2,138,000 that is, 18,000 more than last year's figure.

In October the US Army comprised of 782,000 people, the Air Force, 597,000; the Navy, 562,000, and the Marine Corps—190,000.

## SELFLESS AID

Luanda. The second consignment of a Soviet gift to the people of Angola has been presented at a ceremony here. It included a large batch of canned fish, 10,000 blankets were loaded at capital's port.

The gift will help the government of people's Angola to solve some of the urgent supply problems in refugee camps. The refugees have had to leave their homes due to South African aggression against Angola.

## INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

New York. The International community deems it necessary to spread the ideas of peace, respect for human rights and basic freedoms, as well as adherence to ideas of progress and development among the young people, states a resolution of the International Youth Year adopted by the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. It is the holding of the International Youth Year in 1985 under the slogan, "Participation, Development, Peace", will create the most favourable possibilities for attention to the problems and aspirations of the youth, taking into account the extremely important role they play in the process of ensuring mankind's future, and their valuable contribution to the achievement of socio-economic progress.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Q The Indian Government has issued an order under which strict controls are to be set up over the money sent from abroad to all sorts of cultural, religious and public organizations—money which has often served as a money-laundering device for the spy agencies of the United States and its partners.

Q In Kabul, a scientific and medical conference has been held to discuss the tasks of the republic's armed forces in the combat against the counter-revolutionaries in the present situation.

## PEOPLE

Police commissar G. Cellura has been arrested in the Italian city of Trapani on Sicily Island. He is accused of contacts with mafia investigation agencies have established that he not only informed the criminals about the plans of the police, but also impeded in every way, inquest into many crimes.

Half a sheep, two dozen eggs, several kilos of rice, vegetables and fruit — such is the approximate daily ration of Khalil Ibrahim, the heaviest resident of Kuwait.

The 36-year-old Khalil weighs 320 kilos and thinks that eating well is one of the prime pleasures in life. He takes a 15-egg omelet for breakfast, as well as five big loaves and a sizeable chunk of cheese.

His big size gives much worry both to himself and his relatives. He cannot practically move without external help, has to take a shower every other three hours and sleep in an armchair specially made for him.

The Australian newspaper magazine Rupert Murdoch has extended the area of operation of his "news media empire" into the United States after the major company, Ziff Davis Publishing announced the sale to Murdoch of twelve periodicals worth 350 million dollars. These include "Aviation Daily", "Aero-space Daily", "Travel Weekly", "Weekly of Business Aviation" and others. Mr Murdoch owns some 50 newspapers, ten magazines and a number of television and radio stations in Australia, Britain and the United States.

The new Convention will be signed in Lomé, the capital of Togo, before December 15 this year and will be effective from March 1, 1985.

## Dark nights over Chile



Buenos Aires. Between midnight and morning streets in Santiago and other towns in Chile die out. No one is allowed to leave his house without a special permit after the curfew. With the approach of midnight all people rush for taxis in order to get home or to their friends as soon as possible and wait till next evening.

This is what the Argentine "La Semana" illustrated magazine has seen on their recent visit to the Chilean capital.

The stain of siege is active all over the country. Brush-ups, searches and arrests continue. The Argentine journalists visited Victoria, a workers' district in Santiago, where the other day troops and carabinieri carried a true hunting for people. The punitive forces rushed into houses seizing all the men aged between 15 and 60 and heading them for a stadium. All the people thus captured were beaten with batons and lulls, malandred. Many of them were sent to

prisons and concentration camps. The operation was meant to fish out "subversive elements".

However, Chileans fear no more, "La Semana" writes. Pinochet is openly called a butcher. The massive action against the dictatorship shows that the courage of Chileans is limitless.

Now, just like eleven years ago the Santiago Stadium is turned into a giant concentration camp.

Photo UPI-TASS

## Seeking the truth about KAL 007 incident

The association of families of the Japanese who died in last year's KAL 007 incident intend to start legal proceedings in the USA against the Reagan administration. They have demanded in a statement that Washington tell the truth about this operation carried out by the American secret services, the truth which America has been insistently trying to conceal from the international community.

Earlier, the association sent an open letter to the biggest local papers in which it stressed that the Reagan administration committed a cynical crime by sending to death in cold blood the unsuspecting people on board the South Korean liner.

## REPORT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S INSPECTOR-GENERAL

London. The military facilities now being built in the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) will cost the taxpayer almost 400 million pounds sterling, or considerably more than the official evaluation of a report prepared by the British Inspector-General G. Downey. The end cost of the facilities, according to the report, is likely to be much higher.

The lion's share, or 250 million pounds, will be taken by a

strategic airfield at Mount Pleasant in eastern Falklands. 119 million will go to other major military facilities, with the rest being spent on "various trifles".

Military construction now under way on the islands is only a part of the Tory's programme for the militarization of the archipelago and turning it into the "Falkland Fortress". By the end of the current financial year, the Falkland programme will have cost 2,100 million pounds.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### THE DECISION OF GREENLAND

The resolution passed by the Parliament of Greenland (the Landsting) proclaiming this world's biggest island a nuclear-free zone is the theme of a commentary of Nikhili Kostikov, PRAVDA's Copenhagen correspondent.

The decision of the Parliament is to be approved in Copenhagen, since Greenland, being a part of Denmark with the rights of an autonomous region, does not solve itself foreign policy problems. However, in any case, the decision of Greenland is yet another convincing proof of the northern countries striving to achieve at last from their governments a switch-over from general discussions to practical action, to the adoption of measures for setting up nuclear-free zones. In the present situation which has greatly aggravated through the fault of the imperialist quarters of the USA and NATO, the decision of Greenland will influence favourably the problem of creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, which would serve as a stabilizing factor in ensuring the security of the region, a major step towards the liberation of the entire European continent from nuclear weapons.

### IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS ARE NOT THE SAME THING

The US administration proceeded until now and, probably, will proceed in the next four-year period from the presumption that the Soviet Union is to be regarded as its enemy number one, writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Lyudmila Tsyndor. And this predetermines the main direction of the US policy regarding the Soviet Union, primarily in the military sphere. Orientation on the modernization of weapons, adopted of late, the spreading of the arms race to outer space as well as to the field of conventional armaments—this orientation apparently remains unchanged.

All the same, certain corrections in the implementation of this policy must not be ruled out. In fact, ideology and politics are not the same thing, as ideology is, above all, the sphere of what is wished and politics — the sphere of what is possible. Everything will depend on whether the US president will reckon with the world public opinion, with the balance of forces in the international arena, with all those who come out for improvement of Soviet-American relations and the normalization of the international climate. Besides, the US strategy of confrontation has already exhausted its political limits: its implementation is coming across ever more insurmountable obstacles.

### STUMBLING BLOCK

Spain and Portugal have been knocking at the door of the Common Market for more than seven years but in vain so far, writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA V. Lorrer. According to him the main stumbling block on the way of Spain and Portugal to the EEC are the negotiations connected with the entry of the agricultural products of the applicant countries, above all, products of the Mediterranean type, into the Common Market. Naturally, the EC take into account the vast Spanish and Portuguese markets for selling their agricultural products, because in Portugal the prices of many types of farm produce are about 40 per cent higher than the EEC prices. But at the same time the Common Market fears that the joining of the two countries will sharply increase the surplus farm products now at its disposal.

### CONDUCTING UNDECLARED WARS

What prevents Kabul and Islamabad from reaching a mutually acceptable agreement? The answer is more than obvious, writes G. Usinov in IZVESTIA — it is the special role in the region assigned to Pakistan by Washington. The undeclared war against Afghanistan which rages from the start was inspired and coordinated by American imperialist circles, forms part of the US global policy of seeking world dominance, establishing and cementing its spheres of influence. Any anti-imperialist or anti-feudal revolution is a blow against these hegemonistic aspirations, and is immediately resisted with already tested means: political blackmail, propaganda falsehoods, CIA sabotage, knocking together all sorts of anti-revolutionary alliances, undeclared wars and alike.

## Crime rate high in Israel

Damascus. Over 2,500 Israelis find themselves behind bars every year for committing serious crimes. In Jerusalem alone the rate of murders went up by 30 per cent, armed robbery by 35 per cent, and thefts—11 per cent. Over the first seven months of this year 127 thousand crimes were officially registered in the country. Significant

ly, many crimes were committed by unemployed young people who have abandoned even hopes of ever getting any sources of subsistence. Among those who have committed grave crimes are many former Israeli troops who got used to arbitrary actions on Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

## VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

## SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AT THE UN

In the modern complicated international situation at the disposal of mankind is an instrument which can effectively be used to prevent a nuclear holocaust. The United Nations Organization has been existing for four decades, and the preamble of its Charter reads: "To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind". The Soviet Union and the socialist countries play a vanguard role in the world community of nations in the preservation and consolidation of world peace. This was demonstrated again this year when the USSR and its close allies took a constructive stand in the UN and its committees.

Moscow has again advanced highly promising initiatives of

the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. Altogether, the Soviet Union has submitted not less than 100 of them from the UN podium. The current proposals are just as fundamental and well thought-out, which shows the responsible attitude of the USSR towards the activities of the supreme body of the world community and respect for co-members, together with whom problems the most vital for mankind are being solved.

One of the most topical of these problems is the extension of the arms race into outer space, which the Reagan administration is striving for. Moscow categorically objects to this.

The USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko advanced a proposal at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly to put an

immediate and permanent ban on the use of force in outer space and from outer space with respect to Earth and vice versa.

Expressing its constructive opinion Moscow is also favourably disposed towards the proposals of other countries. An important issue, from the Soviet viewpoint, is the security of non-nuclear states. To achieve this goal and as an intermediary step towards preventing a nuclear war, Angola, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Vietnam and Mongolia, together with the USSR, co-authored and submitted a resolution on the conclusion of an international treaty offering guarantees for non-nuclear states against the use or threat of using nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union and other peace-loving states also proposed in the First Committee prin-

ciple solutions for the problems involved in nuclear disarmament. With the help of this committee the UN General Assembly tackles political issues and questions of security, including armaments control. This year the First Committee approved major initiatives aimed at freezing nuclear weapons, and halting the nuclear arms race; effecting nuclear disarmament; banning the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. It also approved draft resolutions on banning the neutron weapons, on international cooperation in disarmament. All these initiatives were backed by the overwhelming majority of votes. Only the USA and a small group of its closest partners and clients voted against them.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries also applied these positions in their basic documents, both bilateral and multilateral, as, for example, the political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, or the Declaration of the COMECON member-countries.

To prevent a nuclear holocaust, halt and subsequently completely eliminate the nuclear arms race — these are the principled and long-term objectives in the foreign policy of socialist countries.

## LOME CONVENTION RENEWED

Brussels. It is announced here that the European Economic Community and 64 African, Caribbean and Pacific states have finally agreed to renew the terms of the Lomé Convention for another five years.

The negotiations which lasted for one and a half years, were very complicated and difficult. The developing countries, however, managed to get their demands accepted, the extension of the specifically the extension of the list of products that enjoy the most favourable trade terms when exported to the EEC markets, greater economic assistance, and the expansion of the system of guaranteed export revenues on many agricultural products of developing countries.

The new Convention will be signed in Lomé, the capital of Togo, before December 15 this year and will be effective from March 1, 1985.

## Science and technology

### THE MOST HAZARDOUS PLACE

Specialists claim: the world's most perilous place is in south-west Kenya. It once happened that the number of days with thunder and lightning there reached 210 a year. The climate of the region much depends on the world's second largest Lake Victoria. A strong westerly wind drifts its evaporations to the hilly parts of Kenya where they fall in much rain. According to figures over the past 20 years lightning killed there 4,027 domestic animals and burnt 2,205 houses and structures. There were human victims.

### THE ARCTIC ALSO POLLUTED

It would seem that there is no other place like the Arctic where one can breathe air unpolluted by car exhaust gases and other similar things amidst the vast snow- and ice-bound valleys. A survey carried out by Canadian zoologists has shown, however, that the atmosphere in the Arctic

is heavily polluted. They found the most diverse industrial wastes, including dioxin and other highly toxic pesticides in the liver, skin and fat tissue of polar bear. These chemicals get there together with the masses of spent aerosols from the military aircraft which bring the pollutants there across many thousands of kilometres from major industries in Canada.

### OF INTEREST

#### Computer partners cause divorce

Electronic games have a negative effect on marriages, say the British sociologists. This year, alone, one hundred divorces have been registered, with the main cause being that spouses spent all their time after work toying with electronic partners.

#### One-tree grove

An unusual grove is stretching in the area of Jehenda, West of Bangladesh. It consists of only one tree — a gigantic

banian. A characteristic feature of these trees, widespread in this area, is that they have their roots upturned. Hanging from branches, they reach the ground, grow and form new trunks. Banian in Jehenda already covers more than 2.8 hectares and is considered the biggest in Bangladesh.

#### Waiting for the comet

Specialists all over the world are looking forward to the appearance of Halley's comet in 1985-86. Under an international programme of research of this celestial body space probes of various nations will be launched

#### Switzerland squeezed smaller

Italy and West Germany are squeezing Switzerland from two sides. This conclusion was recently made by a group of Swiss geologists. They believe that their country lies between two masses of the Earth's crust which slowly move southwards and northwards to meet each other. As a result, Switzerland "shrinks" at a rate of three millimetres a year.







# ENTERTAINMENT

## Peace Dove flies back to Leipzig

More than twenty years ago, with the consent of its creator Pablo Picasso, the world-famous Peace Dove became the emblem of international film festivals in Leipzig. Their motto, "World films—for world peace," attracts famous directors of documentaries from all continents.

This year our country is represented on the jury of this important concours by Genrikh Borovik, a writer and publicist.

The Soviet programme is varied and includes: full-length documentaries such as "Marshall Zhukov. Pages from Biography", "Who Throats Peace", "House-warming", briefs like "Compassion", "Non-Typical Men", and a cartoon — "The Rain Will Be Tender".

## 'THE CONTRACT OF THE CENTURY': A POLITICAL CHRONICLE

The two part feature film, "The Contract of the Century", will remind cinema audiences about one of the biggest international agreements of our times. Its filming has been started by director Alexander Muratov, of the Lenfilm studios in Leningrad.

This film is based on the actual events of the early 80s when a contract was signed for the deliveries of Soviet gas in Western Europe, says Muratov. The filming crew have an exciting task to translate this dramatic story into the language of cinema and to show a clash of views, characters and ideologies.

At present, the crew are choosing the sites for the filming from



## A cellist gets the 'Golden Harp' prize

the zone of the pipeline to the West German city of Essen where our delegation had its talks.

In each film, Muratov notes, it is important for me to capture and record the "social mood" of the present day and the involvement of each person in the developments as they evolved. In this sense, the film provides a wealth of material for us to think over the problems of the modern world. This is not simply a matter of a concrete development, whatever its scale. Essentially, this reflects the characteristic trend of the present day — an arduous road towards dialogue between the two worlds on which depends the future of our planet.

Alan, the folk dance ensemble of North Ossetia, have premiered a new work, "Ossetia", at the Central Concert Hall in Moscow. Svetlana Adyrkayeva, a ballerina from the Bolshoi Theatre, a mountain dweller who was "kidnapped" by the Bolshoi, took part. You can see her in this picture taken by Andrei Stepanov. Alan are well known. Their comprehensive Moscow programme was prepared specially for the Days of Northern Ossetia Literature and Art held in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Autonomous Republic. Another feature of the Days is a big exhibition of paintings, drawings, items of sculpture and theatre sets. The exhibition is open in 11 Kuznetzky Most St.



● S. Tarasov. "A Mountain Dweller".

## IT IS OPERA NOW

At the Grand Hall of Moscow Conservatoire the Muscovites have heard an opera, "Sense" by Handel, one of the 44 compositions in the genre written by the great composer.

For many years now, the Conservatoire has been producing a monumental series under the

title, "Historical Concerts". Professor G. Tils who is dean of the Vocal Faculty of the Conservatoire. They are dedicated to the various genres of the musical art and they are growing numbers of interest.

As part of this cycle this year we begin a new series of programmes whose aim is to give our audiences an idea of the history of the operatic art. To begin with, we have chosen opera "Sense" by Handel, whose 300th anniversary is celebrated soon.

In the future we plan to perform operas "The Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart and "The Idiot" by Rimsky-Korsakov.

Particular importance for us will be our work on the production of "Eugene Onegin" by Tchaikovsky who, as we have written it so that it could be performed by students of the Conservatoire.

## Unknown portraits of Turgenev

Copies of drawings of young Ivan Turgenev have been sent to the museum of the great Russian writer in the town of Orel, by a Slavic scholar, Professor P. H. Weddington of Wellington University. The interest in the drawings is quite understandable. The fact is that

the greater part of portraits of Turgenev dates back to the second period of his life and only a few portraits and photographs (daguerotypes) give a far-from-complete idea of the image of Turgenev.

## WHAT'S ON!

November 27-30

**THEATRES**  
Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlins). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 27—Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera), 28—Gladkov, "The Little Prince" (ballet), 30—Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera).  
Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 27—Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet), 28, 29—Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera), 30—Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).  
Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 27—An evening with Lydia Chernykh, 28—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 29—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet), 30—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).  
Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 27—Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz", 28—Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera performed by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre), 29—Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess", 30 (mat)—Ziv, "The Seven Soldiers", 30 (eve)—Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".

**FILMS**  
Week of French Films. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Sci. moviethe St.). Metro: "Bibi" (1948).  
Spartacus (USA, 2 parts). Cinema: "Spartacus" (1948).  
Legend of Love (USSR). Cinema: "Legend of Love" (1948).  
Based on an old legend the film tells about the beautiful and tragic love of a Babylonian young man and an Arabian girl.  
Cinema: "Oktyabr", (40 part serial) (1948). Metro: "Oktyabr", (12 Pushkinskaya St.).  
Cinema: "Oktyabr", (40 part serial) (1948). Metro: "Oktyabr", (12 Pushkinskaya St.).

**EXHIBITIONS**  
Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Art Union (466 Gorky St.). An exhibition of works submitted for the 11th All-Union Exhibition. On display are paintings, drawings

# BUSINESS

## Testexpo: old hats and high technology

We wished in the least to come to Moscow with old hats, though they are still fashionable, said Peter Panhans, president of the Association of West German Material Testers Manufacturers (ADAW) which sponsored the current Testexpo-84 exhibition in Moscow. The ADAW president meant that at the present exhibition, they decided to do away with traditional symposiums do not appear in the field every year, especially those which are worth being reported to knowledgeable Soviet

specialists. Yet we have something in store for them".

Testexpo-84 is the fifth exhibition of its kind in Moscow. Various testing systems and instruments are being shown by 13 West German and West Berlin companies. On show are general-purpose testers, industrial X-ray systems, ultrasonic instruments for non-destructive testing, spring testers, vibrational strength testers, magneto-electric flaw detectors, etc. West German testing equipment sales to the USSR run into millions of DM.

## SISTEMOTRONIKA-84

Such an exhibition has been arranged in Moscow by the Novosibirsk (FRG) with the assistance of V/O Exprocon.

About 250 firms, enterprises and organizations from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland, France, the FRG, Switzerland and Japan display numerous exhibits speeding up and automating the handling of the text and mail, means of photography (duplicators, reducing machines, teledupelexing etc.), equipment for micro-filing, machines, apparatuses and systems for collecting and

processing data, equipment for offices, sets of stationary, attachments, instruments and devices for drawing.

On display are also special materials and equipment to put out electronic components of articles, computing technique and production process control systems.

In the section "Quantum and cryogenic electronics" experts and visitors become acquainted with various types of lasers, instruments and outfits based on holographic processes.

## Growing goods turnover

The session of intergovernmental Soviet-Danish commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in Moscow discussed business contacts between the two countries.

Good turnover between the USSR and Denmark will grow this year compared with 1983 and will exceed 400 million rubles.

Soviet exports to Denmark include cars, tractors, metal-cutting machine tools and other equipment; oil and oil products, sawn timber and other goods.

From Denmark the USSR will import various equipment for the food industry, medical instruments and apparatuses, ships and equipment for them, as well as different agricultural products.

## Energy project for Angola

In Luanda, a tripartite agreement was signed between Angola, Brazil and the Soviet Union on the construction in Angola, in the province of Malange, of a hydroelectric project, Kapanga. This project, the biggest in the

history of independent Angola, the ANGOP news agency reports, will double the republic's energy capacity and make it possible to irrigate vast areas of farmland.



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## PROFILES

## IVAN CHIGRINOV

A new novel by the Byelorussian prose-writer Ivan Chigrinov, "Ours and Theirs", like two earlier ones ("The Wall of the Partridge" and "Justification of Slaughter") takes readers back to year 1941, when Hitler's Germany occupied parts of the country, including Byelorussia. Below the writer answers a few questions on his work.

Q: By the time the novel came out, much had already been written about the war. So, what made you take up the subject again?

A: It was the sense of duty to the place where I was born, to my fellow countrymen and all who fell fighting fascism.

True, much has been written about the war, but there was another life—life on a temporary occupied Soviet territory where the fascists were trying to enforce their rule with sword and fire. In my books I examine sources of the moral strength of the Soviet people, their unbending will which helped them withstand those severe conditions and defeat the enemy.

I attempted to introduce the reader to the world of thoughts of such people, their meditations, experiences and the formulating long wait which were out of their souls. But all these vicissitudes were unable to kill the most important thing from which they drew inspiration in those hard times — faith in the unconquerable strength of the people's

spirit, in the sacredness of the fight against the enemy.

My characters do not resort to verbal declarations on how dearly they love their motherland, or on their duty. Their patriotism is as natural as breath.

Yet, people did not only fight. They simply lived, thought about life and death, good and evil, love and duty. This wholeness of their existence stemmed from their preserved humanity in the face of inhumanity personified by fascism.

Q: The weekly "Literaturnaya Gazeta" noted the "precise knowledge of the spirit of the times, and its day-to-day cruelties" which are evident in your novels. However, many feel surprised that this was done by someone who by the time the war broke was only seven years old.

A: I do not think this is cause for surprise. The war made me grow up all too soon. With my own eyes I saw the invaders burn old people and children alive, set Alsatian dogs against Soviet prisoners and round up young people and send them to Germany as slaves. Still in my memory are the gibbets used in executing those who would not surrender.

I remember the butts in my native village. There is no family which did not lose two, three or four of its members. Some families simply ceased to exist. We then did not know anything about the German "Der Ost" plan which was not



revealed until after the war. Under the plan, three quarters of the population in Byelorussia were to be moved elsewhere and killed. More than two million people in Byelorussia (or every fourth person) were killed during the years of occupation. Three hundred thousand people were sent as slaves to Germany.

There are people in the West who wonder why we are writing so much about the war and the tragedy we lived through. Yet, how can one forget all these atrocities the fascists committed on our land and in other countries? Impossible. People must know about this, about the evil fascism resorted to, the price paid for the right to live, to work and to raise children.

Reflecting on the past in our literary works, we are thinking about the future. We want to remind the people about the danger threatening us if we do not say our firm and resolute "No!" to those who are pursuing the arms race, with the intention of blowing up our planet.

Anatoly STUK

## MISS EUROPE AT A MOSCOW SHOW

Miss Europe-83 and Miss Europe-84 were modelling graceful sheepskin and suede coats, jackets and other goods on the stage of Moscow's World Trade Centre. Both Turkish models, who were lucky enough to be considered the most charming representatives of fair sex in Europe, demonstrated to Soviet experts the clothing made by the Turkish firm Fermal. This festive show preceded a rather serious commercial get-together between businessmen from both countries, sponsored by the Turkish trading firm Izdes, Export Corp. and V/O Sovnecentre.

As Ali Shen, President and joint owner of Fermal, put it, the company was set up especially for the promotion of contacts with the Soviet Union as an association of the Mags Deri enterprise and the Hayvan Mahmulleri Sanyali company. Our factory which is tanning sheepskin, suede, kid and other hides

and skins is the second biggest enterprise of this kind in Europe. Besides this, we are designing and making ready-made clothes. For quite a long time the firm has been delivering its produce to the USSR.

A trade agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and Turkey this September. Under it, and also proceeding from the requirements of Soviet organizations, we decided to arrange a show of our models and an

exhibition-selection of goods. All the articles, the samples of which were shown here will soon be on sale in the shops of the USSR.

Taking this advantage of visiting Moscow, Ali Shen pointed out, we shall also start studying the possibility of buying from V/O Soyuzpushkina enterprise which we would use later to produce ready-made clothes for sale in the Soviet Union as well as in other countries. We are also interested to buy some other Soviet goods.

Ernest POLIVANNY

## FOR SOVIET RAILWAYS

After every working day 14 new railway carriages leave the gates of the enterprises in charge of the GDR transport machine-building integrated works to run on inland routes. A considerable part of them are made for export and the Soviet Union is the biggest foreign client.

At present, more than 25,000 passenger and over 33,000 refrigerated cars made in the GDR run on Soviet lines. The cars for the USSR are made with due account for the fact that they will operate in various climatic conditions under the temperature from -50° to +50° Centigrade.

## Philately

Postage stamps of Soviet collectors were sent from Moscow to Calcutta for the India — USSR philatelic exhibition.

"Peoples of the World About Lenin" is the thematic collection of N. Goldin from Krasnodar. It includes postage stamps of more than 50 countries, devoted to the

## USSR stamps in India

founder of the world's first socialist state. Many collections reflect the theme of the great victory. Thus, the collection of Yu. Pavlov from Leningrad deals with the heroic defence of the city on the Neva River during the Great Patriotic War.

A. Borodin from Moscow, who worked for many years in that friendly country, named his collection "Our Friend India". His stamps show the many-sided cooperation between our two states, India's ancient history and present-day life.

Other themes of the exhibition are history of aviation and navigation, Olympic movement and environmental protection.